

GR 98 P 5898 (Foreign version)

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be achieved for minimum signaling complexity.

The relationship between allocated data rate and common channels to be used is agreed in a

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separate signaling channel, so that the receiver is able to derive the chosen combination of channels, including one or more common channels, from the respective value of the TFCI parameter. This signaling of the relationship (mapping specification for the TFCI values onto stipulated combinations of the transport formats) advantageously occurs upon connection setup between base station and subscriber station. The data rate for the TFCI in-band signaling is high and uses considerable transmission resources. If it is possible to make savings here by virtue of generally valid agreements at the start of connection, then the number of TFCI bits required can be reduced, or the number of combination options can be increased.

The method according to the invention and its advantageous developments give rise to the following advantages:

- With purely implicit signaling, there is no additional signaling complexity, which means that the available TFCI bits can be used exclusively for signaling the combination of data rates for the individual services with very fine granularity.
- Implicit signaling permits a high maximum transmission capacity to be allocated for each connection. The resultant dependencies of the possible data rates between the connections become less significant the more connections are involved and common channels are available.
- The additionally possible allocation of the same service combinations to various common channels using a respective unique TFCI value permits a very high degree of flexibility to be achieved.
- The complexity for signaling common channels can

